

THE WILMINGTON JOURNAL.

WILMINGTON, N. C.,
FRIDAY, AUGUST 31, 1866.

The State Election.

There seems to be some doubt in the minds of the people in regard to the next State election, and opinions expressed by some of our contemporaries relative to the matter are calculated to mislead them. Many are under the impression, in consequence of the failure to ratify the amended Constitution, that no election can now be held, (the first Thursday in August), having passed. This is an error. The Convention submitted nothing to the people but the Constitution as it was proposed to be amended by that body. Before its adjournment, and in order to submit the new Constitution to the people, they postponed the regular State election until the third Thursday in October, by an ordinance which we republish below. This postponement, we have been informed, was done by the influence of those politicians who expected to reap the benefit of the gain of twelve members to the West, as is provided in the second section of the ordinance. The rejection of the new Constitution, however, will frustrate any such schemes, as the third section provides that the election shall have no effect, except that the election shall be held at the time designated. An exception is made in the case of the county of Harnett, because the Convention at its first session divided the representation of the counties of Cumberland and Harnett, by giving to the former two members of the Commons and to the latter one. This was agreed upon between the delegates from those counties, in as much as Harnett was taken altogether from Cumberland.

It does not follow that because the new Constitution was rejected that the postponement of the election is illegal, for that may be rejected upon its merits and not because of the want of any power in the body proposing it. The argument, however, that shows a want of power in the Convention to propose the new Constitution doubtless goes far to show a want of power to postpone the election. But this is a point we do not desire to raise. We do not fight against impossibilities. The person elected as such, in the October election, will be the Governor of the State, and this being a foregone conclusion, it behooves us to select the proper man to execute the important duties of the position devolving upon the Chief Executive of the State in times like these, for whether in office righteously or wrongfully, his power for good or evil will be the same.

The opinion, therefore, that on account of the failure to hold an election on the first Monday of this month, will necessitate the appointment of a Provisional Governor at the expiration of Governor Worth's term, on the first of January next, or that a Proclamation by the Governor designating a day for an election will be required, is erroneous, and that on the third Thursday of October an election will be held under the usual form, as provided by law, prior to the year 1861.

The following is the ordinance of the Convention on the subject:

AN ORDINANCE

TO CHANGE THE TIME OF ELECTIONS IN NORTH CAROLINA, AND FOR OTHER PURPOSES.

Section 1. *Be it ordained by the Delegates of the State of North Carolina in Convention assembled, That all elections for Governor of the State of North Carolina, members of the General Assembly, and all other elections, now required by law to be held on the first Thursday in August, shall hereafter be held on the third Thursday in October, under the same rules, regulations, and restrictions, as are now provided by law.*

Sec. 2. That hereafter, until the first session of the General Assembly after the year eighteen hundred and seventy-one, the House of Commons shall be composed of members elected from the counties in the following manner, viz: The counties of Alleghany, Brunswick, Camden, Currituck, Clay, Chowan, Currituck, Gates, Greene, Hertford, Hyde, Jackson, Jones, Duplin, Lenoir, Onslow, Pasquotank, Perquimans, Polk, Richmond, Tyrrell, Warren, Washington, Wayne, Yancey, Henderson, Transylvania, Alamance, Alexander, Anson, Ashe, Beaufort, Bertie, Bladen, Burke, Cabarrus, Caldwell, Carteret, Caswell, Columbus, Davidson, Edgecombe, Franklin, Gaston, Halifax, Harnett, Haywood, Lincoln, Johnston, Martin, McDowell, Montgomery, Nash, Northampton, Person, Pitt, Stanly, Stokes, Wilson, and Mitchell, shall elect one member each. The counties of Buncombe, Catawba, Cleveland, Craven, Cumberland, Forsyth, Granville, Iredell, Johnston, Mecklenburg, Moore, Robeson, New Hanover, Rockingham, Rowan, Sampson, Surry, Swain, Wayne, Yadkin, Chatham, Durham, Orange, and Wake, shall elect one member each. The counties of Wake, Randolph and Guilford, shall elect three members each.

Sec. 3. That all laws in contravention of this ordinance, be and they are hereby repealed, provided, nevertheless, that in case the Constitution be not ratified by the people this ordinance shall have no effect, except that the House of Commons shall at the time designated, and shall be held under the law as it existed in the year eighteen hundred and sixty-one, save that the County of Harnett may vote for a member as heretofore provided.

Sec. 4. *Be it further ordained, That nothing in this ordinance contained shall be construed to restrict the General Assembly hereafter from regulating the time of holding said elections.*

Enacted in Convention the 26th day of June, A. D. 1866.

Gen. G. W. Logan.

We learn that G. W. Logan, of Rutherford, a general and an ex-member of the late Confederate Congress, is a candidate for the office of Governor against Jonathan Worth.

We have, as our readers know, declared our purpose to advocate Gov. Worth's reelection. Having enlisted in his cause, it would be unnatural did we not watch with interest the signs of the times, and feel elated or depressed as the indications pointed to the success or defeat of our favorite, and this, too, although we have heretofore differed from him in *to cetero* on many points, and upon which we never expect to be reconciled. Feeling thus, we confess the announcement of the candidacy of the Hon. Gen. Logan causes us some uneasiness. As a General, he can doubtless show a record bright with instances of successful strategy and personal daring displayed against the ruthless invader of the sacred soil of his native land. His successful leadership, arduous services, and "hair-breadth" escapes from his many perils will doubtless command the vote of every comrade who shared his hardships and his dangers in the glorious militia. As a member of the chief council of the nation, his records will doubtless show that in the intervals of rest from active duty as a militia man, procured by his military skill, he devoted himself to the task of restoring order to the confused legislation of his beloved country.

We are, however, not able to lay before our readers the details of the meritorious and gallant services of the Hon. General, as

professional engagements elsewhere prevented us from bestowing the attention upon his actions that they doubtless deserved, and, indeed, we only assume that they exist because he is a North Carolinian, an ex-member of the Confederate Congress and a General. Of other facts concerning him we know nothing, and we feel sure our readers are equally ignorant. We trust some friend will write a biography of him, (his Adjutant General ought to be able to do it well), so that the people may have, in an authentic shape, the facts of his life. As the matter now stands we are in a *muddle*. So far as we know the whole of the Hon. General Logan's official life was spent in the service of the late Confederacy, "so-called." As a public man, if he was not Confederate, he was nothing, and yet he now claims to be the peculiar Union candidate. And it is this that causes us uneasiness—the combination of Union, Military and Confederate records; and then, too, they say he advocates the white basis. He is a perfect "Ready Reckoner," wherein anything can be found.

Possibly, during the campaign we may be able to inform our readers more of this remarkable man.

The President and the People.

The enthusiasm of the people along the route of travel in welcoming the President and his distinguished companions, means something more than respect to the Chief Magistrate of the country. Presidents before this have passed through the States for a short holiday from their labors at Washington, but the reception extended to President Johnson is without parallel. The telegraph keeps us well posted as to the speeches on the occasion of his various receptions, but they cannot, in the bounds of ordinary dispatches, intimate a tithe of the enthusiasm of the people.

In Philadelphia, where the city authorities, blinded by political madness, disgraced the people they represent, in refusing to receive in a fitting manner the President of the United States, the citizens themselves nothing daunted gave him a reception more grateful and warm, as it came spontaneous from the hearts of the masses, without the stiffness and pomp of official preparation. But in New York, the authorities vied in vain with the citizens to extend a welcome fitting to their distinguished guest. The military procession; the costly decorations along the line of march; the inscriptions and devices upon banners; the words of welcome; the magnificent banquet, and above all, the enthusiastic reception by half a million of people, surpassed anything of the kind ever before witnessed on this continent.

We cannot but look with hope upon this Presidential tour. Many evidences exist that a great political revolution is going on at the North. The harmony of the Philadelphia Convention gave some proof of it, and this Western trip of President Johnson will demonstrate that his manly and patriotic course has the hearty endorsement of the people. Such receptions as have been given him by the masses, prove that the great body of the Northern people are favorable to his policy, and in this manner express the wish to see the Union practically restored, the South reinstated in Congress, social and commercial intercourse between the sections renewed, and the animosities and divisions of the past buried in a reciprocity of confidence and justice.

Nor is the presence of the distinguished military and naval commanders without its significance. The visit is more or less a political one, and the companionship of General Grant and Admiral Farragut, the favorite heroes of the war with the Northern people, at such a time, standing beside the President while delivering the bold and patriotic speeches which characterize all his receptions, and frequently responding to the calls upon them, means something more than official courtesy. Henceforth those officers may be classed among the President's supporters. In fact, since the distinguished party left Washington, we have an official denial that Gen. Grant would attend the Pittsburg Radical Convention on the 25th September.

The result of this tour must, then, have much effect upon the October and November elections. The very enthusiasm of the people and the strength of the President among them, will give a boldness and confidence to the Conservatives that must tell at the ballot-box. The President has appealed from the disapproval of a Radical Congress to their constituents, and we hope and believe the appeal will not be in vain. We think the Fall elections will be the end of Radical misrule—that the people will stamp with their disapproval the malignancy and injustice and party malice which has characterized the legislation of the Government—that within ninety days, the citizens of the North will complete what was practically accomplished in April 1865, but what has almost been lost to the country by the mad ambition of bitter partisans. We shall watch the further progress of the President's party with great interest.

GRANBURY.—While the attention of the South is turned towards, and its people joyfully enlisted, in the production of grain, it is not unwise, altogether, for them to forget the establishments which are transforming the grain into a condition suitable for use. The demand for bread in our community is sufficiently great to support many granaries constantly running. By the late destruction of one of these establishments, the remainder, to meet the increased demand, are under the necessity of running day and night. Feeling somewhat interested in the work, we visited the establishment of Messrs. Mitchell & Huggins, yesterday, to observe the facilities they were in possession of to enable them to assist in supplying the community. We were very much pleased with the result of our investigation, and found that their facilities were equal to our most exaggerated expectations.

In alluding to the machine at the mill of Mr. F. J. Lord, for grinding hominy and cracked corn, a few days since, we were in error in stating that it was the only machine used for the purpose in this city. The patent, it is true, is different, but Messrs. Mitchell & Huggins possess a machine which enables them with great rapidity, to turn out meal, hominy and cow feed, at one and the same time.

Works of this character are of public interest, and we have alluded to them in order to exhibit the advantages our city possesses in having these establishments in her midst, which can be drawn upon at pleasure, the fact of which produces a pleasant conviction that our citizens are not waiting in idleness, and are not totally blind to the public good.

In this connection we would state that Mr. E. W. Jones has established a new grain store, on Princess, near Water street, and manifests a spirit of enterprise in serving the public, which will in time meet with his own reward.

Baltimore—University of Maryland.

The people of the South will never forget the debt of gratitude they owe to the City of Baltimore. Her magnificent charities, dispensed with a lavish hand to the destitute and suffering people of the South, have linked the citizens of that city to the Southern people with "hooks of steel." In thousands of homes throughout the Southern States, the abodes of widows and orphans, daily and nightly, the noble charities of Baltimore are borne to Heaven in the prayerful blessings of tens of thousands of grateful hearts. Her own liberality and thoughtfulness have formed a bond of union and sympathy between her citizens and our people that will increase with each succeeding year. We sincerely desire to see this attachment strengthened and cultivated into a still more intimate and durable commercial and social relation than has heretofore existed.

We have every reason to believe that Baltimore will receive a greater share of the trade of the South this Fall than ever before. Outside of the heavy obligations the Southern people are under to this city, new enterprises and redoubled energies on the part of her business men present solid claims to our patronage. Her direct communications with Europe through her merchant marine enable her to obtain importations as cheaply and expeditiously as her more Northern rivals, while freights, by water and rail, should certainly be as cheap or cheaper on account of a nearer proximity to Southern markets. Her merchants are beginning to be alive to these advantages, and will beyond doubt avail themselves of them.

But we desire, to-day, more particularly to call to the attention of the medical students of the South, the superior advantages of the School of Medicine of the University of Maryland, in connection with its claims upon our people, especially upon the North Carolinians. An advertisement in another column will exhibit the names of the Faculty and their announcement to the public. The Professors will be recognized as the leading medical men of Baltimore. Professor N. R. Smith has had for nearly half a century a national reputation as a Surgeon, without a rival in Baltimore and almost without any competition. Since Mott and Warren passed away, it must be admitted on all hands that he has the amplex experience in America. Still vigorous and in the full possession of his capacious intellectual powers, he teaches the student what he *knows* to be true. An eminent physician has said of him; "Of all the teachers I have ever heard, he is the most practical, the most original, and gives the largest number of examples from his own personal experience." Prof. Aikin bears the reputation of being a full-grown Chemist, and has a long and large experience as a teacher.

Dr. G. W. Miltenberger, the Professor of Obstetrics, has the enviable reputation of being one of the best medical scholars in America, and could fill with ability any chair in the School. He enjoys the largest general practice in Baltimore. Dr. McSherry, a native of Virginia, formerly a surgeon in the U. S. Navy, and the author of a work upon the diseases of Mexico, has seen disease in every clime and country. Drs. Johnston, Chew, Donaldson and Butler are alike eminent in their various branches, and as teachers and physicians are second to none in the country.

We desire, however, to call attention especially to the fact, that among the Faculty will be recognized two North Carolinians, Dr. W. T. Howard, formerly of Warrenton, and Dr. M. J. DeRosset, formerly of this city. Dr. Howard, by a successful experience of nearly twenty-five years, has become familiar with the diseases of the South and will be enabled to teach his students lessons of value. His opportunities for becoming acquainted with the peculiarities of diseases of this climate must be vastly superior to the Professors of more Northern schools, who have never seen a sick man in this section. Dr. Howard's reputation in this State is second to none, and the State Medical Society at its late meeting, in Raleigh, adopted the following preamble and resolutions upon learning of his appointment to the Chair of Physiology and Hygiene in the Medical Department of the University of Maryland:

The Medical Society of the State of North Carolina have heard with mingled feelings of pleasure and regret of the appointment of Dr. W. T. Howard, of this State, to the Chair of Physiology and Hygiene in the Medical Department of the University of Maryland; regret at parting with so valuable a member of our Society, and pleasure in knowing that the Medical College of Baltimore has secured the services of one so eminently qualified for the position assigned him.

Therefore resolved, That the State Medical Society unanimously tender to Dr. Howard, our best wishes for his welfare and abundant success in his new field of labor, and cordially commend him to our professional brethren and the citizens of Baltimore, as a gentleman and scientific member of the Fraternity, in every respect worthy of their confidence.

Dr. DeRosset carries with him a most enviable reputation. A careful and extended course in some of the most celebrated schools of Europe, added to four years of arduous labor and valuable experience in the field and hospitals of the South, during the war, gives him advantages possessed by few physicians of his age. The Medical Society paid a high tribute to his merits, but not a member of it, the Society could take no official action.

Such are the Faculty of the School of Medicine of the University of Maryland.—All of them are and have been for several years *disfranchised* on account of their Southern sympathies. And the question addresses itself to every true Southern student—why should they pass them by—their sworn friends,—and go to their enemies to seek the pittance, of which they failed during the war, to rob them? There might be some excuse for this unnatural conduct, if their enemies could better fit them for the practical duties of the profession; but so far from this being true, we believe a better practical course can be obtained in Baltimore than far North. The student will also live in a community of those, who fed and clothed our hungry and naked heroes, under the pains and penalties of chains and dungeons; and whose lovely women, unused to toil, wearied their fair forms, day after day, to furnish food for the starving patriots of our own Southland, and their noble charities now provide the

necessaries of life for their suffering widows and orphans.

Conspiracy Against Ex-President Davis.

It is with reluctance always, that we admit in our columns any thing reflecting upon the personal character and integrity of any individual. Matters purely personal have generally no interest for the public, and to the depraved taste of those who delight in private scandal, we have no desire to pander.

Justice and truth, however, sometimes demand the publication of matters reflecting upon individuals—especially is this the case, when such individuals have themselves disregarded the rights and courtesies of private life. The case of Lewis Bates, Superintendent of the Southern Express Company, has for some weeks attracted the attention of the public. We have refrained, however, from publishing anything concerning it, until very recently, when the letter of Col. R. A. Alston appeared in our columns. To-day we publish an article from the *Tallahassee Sentinel*, containing extracts from a letter of Mr. Gibbon, of Charlotte. From the statements of these gentlemen, the testimony of this man Bates, in reference to Mr. Davis is entirely false. It seems difficult to find any other motive for the perjury than a desire for the blood of Mr. Davis.

We think it strange that this man should be retained in office by a company asking patronage at the hands of Southern men.

That he lives undisturbed by even a threat of violence, is a palpable refutation of the oft repeated assertion that Union men are not safe among us.

Mr. Davis and the Death of Mr. Lincoln.

Among the perjured villains procured by Judge Advocate General Holt to prove the complicity of Mr. Davis in the assassination of Abraham Lincoln, was a man by the name Bates. This man Bates wrote that he was present when Mr. Davis at Charlotte, N. C., received the telegram announcing the terrible tragedy perpetrated by Booth at Washington, and heard from him expressions of gratification thereat.

Now, it so happens that Bates was not the only person present on that occasion, though probably the only one who availed himself of the opportunity given out of such presence to realize a "good thing" by asserting to be for the gratification of Holt and Stanton. Among others, then and there present, was Mr. Gibbon, formerly of Philadelphia, a gentleman of high scientific attainments, for many years Superintendent of the United States Mint, at Charlotte, and father of Major Gen. Gibbon of the Federal Army. Mr. Gibbon has written a letter which appears in a Philadelphia paper, giving an account of the manner in which Mr. Bates received the news of the assassination of Holt and Stanton. Among others, then and there present, was Mr. Gibbon, formerly of Philadelphia, a gentleman of high scientific attainments, for many years Superintendent of the United States Mint, at Charlotte, and father of Major Gen. Gibbon of the Federal Army. Mr. Gibbon has written a letter which appears in a Philadelphia paper, giving an account of the manner in which Mr. Bates received the news of the assassination of Holt and Stanton. Among others, then and there present, was Mr. Gibbon, formerly of Philadelphia, a gentleman of high scientific attainments, for many years Superintendent of the United States Mint, at Charlotte, and father of Major Gen. Gibbon of the Federal Army. Mr. Gibbon has written a letter which appears in a Philadelphia paper, giving an account of the manner in which Mr. Bates received the news of the assassination of Holt and Stanton.

"We had just heard of the surrender of General Lee's army. The Methodist missionary who first brought the news narrowly escaped the guard house where he related the story. A cavalry escort approached the town, headed by a civilian, soon recognized as Mr. Davis. He stopped at the house of Mr. Bates, and after a short conversation, he made a short address. Not a word was said upon Mr. Lincoln's death, for nothing of it was then known. The door of the house being locked there was a slight delay afterwards."

"As he remained in this position, an agent of the telegraph office passed by, carrying a dispatch which had anticipated the arrival of Mr. Davis. When the envelope was opened Mr. Davis read the note with earnest and grave concern, and turning to a gentleman standing near him, he remarked, 'This is a very extraordinary communication.' No other word was uttered by him. As soon as it was glanced over, the gentleman inquired, 'Shall I read it to you?' Without a word of reply, Mr. Davis moved on one side to make room for the gentleman, who read aloud the dispatch announcing the assassination of President Lincoln at the theatre in Washington at ten o'clock at night, and a simultaneous attempt upon the life of the Secretary of War."

"Not another word was said, and there was no more of appearance of excitement among a large number of persons present. Mr. Bates, however, as I regarded attentively. All were silent with surprise, astonishment or doubt. For my own part, I felt as if I had been struck by lightning. Mr. Bates, in order to thank him for kindness to one of his friends, he handed him a card, and then he went to his room. I did not see him again."

"He said he 'could not' if, in fact, the most unfortunate occurrence for the South, at a moment when Mr. Lincoln was expressing a disposition to accept or offer favorable terms. It is generally acknowledged and known that, nothing could have done this but the highest development of the whole genius, so far as at present known, is, beyond doubt, the *Scuppernon*. This Grape still grows wild in its native state; and on the waters of Pamlico and Albemarle Sounds, specimens may, at this time, be found, uncultivated in the woods, and in all their native luxuriance. Indeed, the first vine of the kind known to Europeans, is said to be still growing on Roanoke Island, and to yield its annual crop of fruit, as it did at the date of its discovery. The grape, however, derives its name from the Scuppernon River or Creek, in the western part of this State, a similar grape, and probably identical with it in *genus*, is called the Muscadine, and flourishes all along the banks of the Yadkin, Catawba, Deep and Haw rivers—indeed upon most of our upland streams, and is found in various stages of perfection. But the highest development of the whole genus, so far as at present known, is, beyond doubt, the *Scuppernon*. This Grape still grows wild in its native state; and on the waters of Pamlico and Albemarle Sounds, specimens may, at this time, be found, uncultivated in the woods, and in all their native luxuriance. Indeed, the first vine of the kind known to Europeans, is said to be still growing on Roanoke Island, and to yield its annual crop of fruit, as it did at the date of its discovery. 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